

MAR

MARMOT.

MARMOTTO. } n. f. [Italian.]

The *marmotte*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abscends all winter, doth live upon its own fat.

Ray on Creation.

MA'ROQUETRY. n. f. [marqueterie, French.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MA'ROQUIS. n. f. [marquis, French; *marcbio*, Lat. *margrave*, German.]

1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

Peace, master *marquis*, you are malapert;

Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current. *Shakep.*

None may wear ermine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, *marquises*, and earls, which they must not exceed. *Peacbam on Drawing.*

2. *Marquis* is used by *Shakepeare* for *marcbioneis*. [marquise, Fr.]

You shall have

Two noble partners with you: the old dukes

Of Norfolk, and the lady *marquise* Dorset. *Shakepeare.*

MA'ROUISATE. n. f. [marquisat, French.] The feignory of a marquis.

MA'RRER. n. f. [from *mar*.] One who spoils or hurts any thing.

You be indeed makers, or *marrers*, of all mens manners within the realm. *Afcham's Schoolmaster.*

MA'RRAGE. n. f. [marriage, French; *maritagium*, low Latin, from *maritus*.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

The marriage with his brother's wife

Has crept too near his conscience. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

If that thy bent of love be honourable,

Thy purpose marriage, fend me word to-morrow. *Shakep.*

The French king would have the disposing of the marriage

of Bretagne, with an exception, that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon.*

Some married persons, even in their marriage, do better

please God than some virgins in their state of virginity: they,

by giving great example of conjugal affection, by preserving

their faith unbroken, and by educating children in the fear

of God, please God in a higher degree than those virgins

whose piety is not answerable to their opportunities. *Taylor.*

I propose that Palamon shall be

In marriage join'd with beauteous Emily. *Dryden.*

Neither her worthiness, which in truth was great, nor his

own suffering for her, which is wont to endear affection,

could fether his fickleness; but, before the marriage-day ap-

pointed, he had taken to wife Baccha, of whom the com-

plained. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I by the honour of my marriage-bed,

After young Arthur, claim this land for mine. *Shakep.*

Thou shalt come into the marriage chamber. *Tob. vi. 16.*

There on his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,

Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*

To these whom death again did wed,

This grave's the second marriage-bed:

For though the hand of fate could force

'Twixt soul and body a divorce,

It could not sever man and wife,

Because they both liv'd but one life. *Crashaw.*

Give me, to live and die,

A spotless maid, without the marriage-tie. *Dryden.*

In a late draught of marriage-articles, a lady stipulated

with her husband, that she shall be at liberty to patch on

which side she pleases. *Addison's Spect. N^o. 81.*

Virgin awake! the marriage-hour is nigh. *Pope.*

1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four children,

and consequently that is the proportion of children which

any marriageable man or woman may be presumed shall have.

Graft's Bills of Mortality.

I am the father of a young heirless, whom I begin to look

upon as marriageable. *Speck. N^o. 237.*

When the girls are twelve years old, which is the mar-

riageable age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

2. Capable of union.

They led the vine

To wed her elm; the spous'd about him twines

Her marriageable arms, and with her brings

Her downy, th' adopted clusters to adorn

His barren leaves. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

MA'RRIED. adj. [from *marry*.] Conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you thund' the marry'd state. *Dryden.*

MA'RRROW. n. f. [merry, Saxon; *snerr*, Erse; *snerrgh*, Scot-

tish.]

All the bones of the body which have any considerable

thickness have either a large cavity, or they are spongy,

and full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is

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an oleagenous substance, called *marrow*, contained in proper

veicles or membranes, like the fat: in the larger bones this

fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through

the pores of its small bladders; and enters some narrow pas-

sages, which lead to some fine canals excavated in the sub-

stance of the bone, that the *marrow* may supply the fibres of

the bones, and render them less apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were wadded, *marrow*, bones, and all,

That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring. *Shak.*

The skull hath brains as a kind of *marrow* within it: the

back-bone hath one kind of *marrow*, and other bones of the

body hath another: the jaw-bones have no *marrow* severed,

but a little pulp of *marrow* diffused. *Bacon.*

Pamper'd and edify'd their zeal

With *marrow* puddings many a meal. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,

The point still buried in the *marrow* lay. *Addison's Ovid.*

MA'RRROW, in the Scottish dialect, to this day, denotes a

low, companion, or associate; as also equal match, he met

with his *marrow*.

Though buying and selling doth wonderful wel,

Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend

With thee of his *marrow* for fear of it end. *Tusser.*

MARR'OWBONE. n. f. [bone and *marrow*.]

1. Bone boiled for the marrow.

2. In burlesque language, the knees.

Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*, and begged

of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your allegiance; and

make an acknowledgement of your offences; for I will have

ample satisfaction. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

MARR'OWFAT. n. f. A kind of pea.

MARR'OWLESS. adj. [from *marrow*.] Void of marrow.

Avant!

Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold;

Thou hast no speculation in these eyes, *Shakep. Macbeth.*

To MARRY. v. a. [*marier*, French; *maritor*, Latin.]

1. To join a man and woman.

What! shall the curate controul me? Tell him, that he

shall marry the couple himself. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

2. To dispose of in marriage.

When Augustus consulted with Mecenas about the mar-

riage of his daughter Julia, Mecenas took the liberty to tell

him, that he must either marry his daughter to Agrippa, or

take away his life; there was no third way, he had made

him so great. *Bacon's Essays, N^o. 28.*

3. To take for husband or wife.

You'd think it strange if I should marry her. *Shakep.*

Go in to thy brother's wife, and marry her. *Gen. xxxviii.*

As a mother shall she meet him, and receive him as a

wife married of a virgin. *Ecclus. xv. 2.*

To MA'RRY. v. n. To enter into the conjugal state.

He hath my good will,

And none but he, to marry with Nan Page. *Shakepeare.*

Let them marry to whom they think best. *Nam. xxxvi. 6.*

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus; for after that

difficulty was removed, *Aeneas* might marry, and establish

the Trojans. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

MARSH. } are derived from the Saxon *mearyc*, a fen, or fenny

MARS, } place. *Gilson's Camden.*

MAS, }

MARSH. n. f. [mearyc, Saxon. See MARISH.] A fen; a

bog; a swamp; a watry tract of land.

In their courses make that round,

In meadows, and in marshes found,

Of them so call'd the fairy ground,

Of which they have the keeping. *Dryden's Nymphid.*

Worms, for colour and shape, alter even as the stag

out of which they are got; as the *marsh* worm and the flag

worm. *Walton's Angler.*

We may see in more conterminous climates great variety

in the people thereof; the up-lands in England yield strong,

finewy, hardy men; the *marsh*-lands, men of large and high

stature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Your low meadows and *marsh*-lands you need not lay up

till April, except the Spring be very wet, and your *marshes*

very poachy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MARSH-MALLOW. n. f. [*althaea*, Lat.] It is in all respects like

the mallow, but its leaves are generally more soft and woolly.

Miller.

MARSH-MARIGOLD. n. f. [*populago*, Lat.] This flower con-

sists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and ex-

pand in form of a rose, in the middle of which rises the

pointal, which afterward becomes a membranaceous fruit, in

which there are several cells, which are, for the most part,

bent downwards, collected into little heads, and are full of

seeds. *Miller.*

And set soft hyacinths with iron-blue,

To shade *marsh-marigolds* of shining hue. *Dryden.*

MARSHAL

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MARSHAL. n. f. [*mareschal*, Fr. *mareschallus*, low Lat. from

marfale, old French; a word compounded of *mare*, which,

in old French, signified a horse, and *scale*, a sort of servant;

one that has the charge of horses.]

1. The chief officer of arms.

The duke of Suffolk claims

To be high steward; next the duke of Norfolk

To be earl *marshal*. *Shakepeare.*

2. An officer who regulates combats in the lists.

Dares their pride presume against my laws,

As in a lifted field to fight their cause?

Unask'd the royal grant; no *marshal* by,

As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other

assembly.

Through the hall there walked to and fro

A jolly yeoman, *marshal* of the fame,

Whole name was Appetite; he did bestow

Both guests and meats, whenever in they came,

And knew them how to order without blame. *Fa. Queen.*

4. An harbinger; a purveyor; one who goes before a prince

to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was fairest, had been but as a *marshal*

to lodge the love of her in his mind, which now was so well

placed as it needed no further help of outward harbinger. *Sidney.*

To MA'RSHAL. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order.

Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some predominant

desire, that should *marshal* and put in order all the rest,

maketh any man's heart hard to find or found. *Bacon.*

It is as unconceivable how it should be the directrix of such

intricate motions, as that a blind man should *marshal* an ar-

my. *Glanville's Sleep.*

Anchises lock'd not with so pleas'd a face,

In numbring o'er his future Roman race,

And *marshalling* the heroes of his name,

As, in their order, next to light they came. *Dryden.*

2. To lead as an harbinger.

Art thou but

A dagger of the mind, a false creation,

Thou *marshallest* me the way that I was going. *Shakep.*

MA'RSHALLER. n. f. [from *marshal*.] One that arranges; one

that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the

best *marshaller* of words. *Trapp's Pref. to the Aeneis.*

MA'RSHALSEA. n. f. [from *marshal*.] The prison in Southwark

belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MA'RSHALSHIP. n. f. [from *marshal*.] The office of a mar-

shal.

MARSH'EIDER. n. f. A gelderstrofe, of which it is a species.

MARSHRO'CKET. n. f. A species of watercreffes.

MARSHY. adj. [from *marsh*.]

1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy.

Though here the *marshy* grounds approach your fields,

And there the soil a stony harvest yields. *Dryden's Virg.*

It is a distemper of such as inhabit *marshy*, fat, low, moist

soils, near flagging water. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. Produced in marshes.

Feed

With delicacies of leaves and *marshy* weed. *Dryden.*

MART. n. f. [contracted from *market*.]

1. A place of publick traffick.

Christ could not suffer that the temple should serve for a

place of *mart*, nor the apostle of Christ that the church should

be made an inn. *Hooker, b. v.*

If any born at Ephesus

Be seen at Syracusan *mart*s and fairs,

He dies. *Shakepeare.*

Ezechiel, in the description of Tyre, and the exceeding

trade that it had with all the East as the only *mart* town, re-

cited both the people with whom they commerce, and also